

By Authority

FOREIGN OFFICE,  
HONOLULU, H. I., April 30, 1891.

This day Her Majesty the Queen granted to Major James H. Wodehouse, H. B. M.'s Commissioner and Consul-General, a private audience for the purpose of presenting to Her Majesty an autograph letter from Her Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain, Empress of India, etc., etc., of which the following is a copy:

"VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India, etc., etc., To Her Majesty Liliuokalani, Queen of the Hawaiian Islands, Sendeth Greeting! Our Good Friend! We have received the letter which Your Majesty addressed to Us upon the 29th of January last, announcing the death of Your Majesty's brother, His Majesty King Kalakaua, and Your own accession to the Throne. While we condole with Your Majesty in the grievous loss which has been sustained by You, and by the whole Hawaiian Nation, We cannot forbear to express to You at the same time Our cordial congratulations upon Your accession to the Throne, and We take this opportunity of renewing to Your Majesty the assurances of Our highest consideration and regard. And so We recommend You to the protection of the Almighty. Given at Our Court at Windsor Castle, the twenty-first day of March, in the year of Our Lord, 1891, and in the fifty-fourth year of Our Reign.

Your Good Friend,  
[M. R.] VICTORIA, R. I.

Countersigned, SALISBURY.

FOREIGN OFFICE,  
HONOLULU, H. I., April 30, 1891.

Her Majesty the Queen has received an autograph letter from His Imperial Majesty the German Emperor and King of Prussia, of which the following is a translation:

"WILLIAM.

by the grace of God, German Emperor, King of Prussia, etc., etc., to Her Majesty Liliuokalani, Queen of the Hawaiian Islands; Greeting. Great and Good Friend.

It was with sincere sympathy that I learned from Your Majesty's letter of the 29th of January last, the sad news of the death of His Majesty King Kalakaua. Your beloved brother and predecessor, departed from this life on the 20th of January last. I received with interest by the same letter the information that Your Majesty, in accordance with the Constitution of the Hawaiian Kingdom, has ascended the Throne of Hawaii.

I assure Your Majesty of My sincere sympathy with the severe loss You and Your Nation have sustained by the decease of King Kalakaua.

At the same time I am glad to be able to reciprocate the sentiments of friendship and of esteem expressed to Me, and I beg Your Majesty to be convinced of the continuance of the same feelings towards You, which have always animated Me towards the late Monarch.

I likewise trust that Your Majesty in accordance with Your Christian confession, will, like Your predecessor, extend to the German citizens residing in Your country Your kind protection and assistance.

Wishing that Your Majesty's reign may be long and prosperous, and congratulating You sincerely upon Your accession to the Throne, I avail Myself at the same time of this opportunity to assure You of the esteem with which I remain,

Your Majesty's Good Friend,

(Signed) WILHELM,

R. I.

Her Majesty the Queen has received an autograph letter from His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan of which the following is a translation:

"MUTSUHITO, by the Grace of Heaven, Emperor of Japan, and seated on the Throne occupied by the same dynasty from time immemorial, to Her Majesty Liliuokalani, Queen of the Hawaiian Islands, Greeting: Our Glorious and Good Friend. We have received Your Majesty's letter of January 29, 1891, announcing to Us the death of His late Majesty King Kalakaua, Your well beloved and much respected brother, which occurred at 2:30 in the afternoon of the 20th day of January, in the city of San Francisco, California, the United States of America, and at the same time informing Us of Your Majesty's accession to the Throne of Hawaii in accordance with the Constitution of the Hawaiian Kingdom.

Fully sharing the deep grief which the death of the Monarch held in high esteem and well beloved by His subjects must have caused to Your Majesty, Your Royal Family and the whole Hawaiian nation, We convey to Your Majesty the expression of Our most profound sympathy and condolence.

In offering to Your Majesty Our hearty congratulations for Your accession to the Throne of the Hawaiian Kingdom, We assure Your Majesty that We will endeavor to cement more closely the friendly relations which happily exist between the two countries.

We avail ourselves of this occasion to express Our sincere wishes for Your health and to convey the assurance of Our inviolable friendship and highest esteem.

Given at Our Palace in Tokio, this ninth day of the fourth month of the twenty-fourth year of Meiji corresponding to the two thousand five hundred and fifty-first year from the coronation of the Emperor Jimmu.

(Great Seal of the Empire) (Sign Manual)

VISCOUNT SINO AOKI,

Minister for Foreign Affairs.

2754-11

Mr. JAMES COWAN, has this day been appointed member for the Road Board of

the District of Koolauloa, Island of Oahu, vice A. Young, Jr., resigned.

The Board now consists as follows:  
Rev. Sam'l Kapu, Chairman;  
S. Kabele,  
James Cowan.C. N. SPENCER,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, April 30, 1891. 1371-31FINANCE DEPARTMENT,  
BUREAU OF CUSTOMS,  
HONOLULU, H. I., May 1st, 1891.

The following appointments have been made at the Bureau of Customs, viz.:  
John D. Holt, Port Surveyor, for the Port of Honolulu, vice A. N. Tripp, Esq., resigned.

Edward Hoffman, Esq., Collector of Customs, for the Port and Collection District of Kahului, vice W. F. Mossman, resigned.

W. H. Place, Port Surveyor for the Port and Collection District of Kahului, vice J. T. Aluli, resigned.

A. S. CLEGHORN,  
Collector-General.Approved:  
H. A. WIDEMANN,  
Minister of Finance.  
2754 1373-31

It has pleased Her Majesty the Queen to grant full pardons, with restoration to their civil rights, to the following persons, viz.:

Paulo, of Kalawao, Molokai.  
Kamesona, of Kalawao, Molokai.  
Halemano, of Kalawao, Molokai.  
Kekuno, of Kalawao, Molokai.  
Makea, of Kalawao, Molokai.  
Peni Kaialili, of Kalawao, Molokai.  
Kanaulu, of Kalawao, Molokai.  
Enorme Ferreira, of Makawao, Maui.  
Kaluna, of Hilo, Hawaii.  
Joseph Kamiano, of Hilo, Hawaii.  
Halekaka, of Lihue, Kauai.  
Lau Fong, of Lihue, Kauai.  
Kauna, of Honolulu, Oahu.  
Kaahu, of Honolulu, Oahu.  
John Peterson, of Honolulu, Oahu.  
Alohiaka, of Honolulu, Oahu.  
S. L. Kawelo, of Honolulu, Oahu.

And it has further pleased Her Majesty the Queen to grant a commutation of sentence to Akana of Honolulu, Oahu.

W. AUSTIN WHITING,  
Attorney-General.

April 18, 1891.

-2754-21 1373-11

To Depositors in the Hawaiian  
Postal Savings Bank.

Notice is hereby given that on application at the Treasury, Coupon Bonds will be issued in denominations of \$1000, \$500 and \$100, bearing interest at the rate of Five Per Cent. (5 per cent.) per annum, payable semi-annually. These Bonds are issued under the authority of the Act, approved on the 6th day of August, 1890, and styled the "Postal Savings Bank Loan."

H. A. WIDEMANN,  
Minister of Finance.DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,  
HONOLULU, H. I., April 9, 1891.  
2735 1370-41

MR. G. C. HEWITT, has this day been appointed Chairman of the Kau Road Board, Hawaii, vice H. Center, resigned.

The Board now consists as follows:  
G. C. Hewitt, Chairman.  
E. W. Fuller,  
Henry Martin.

C. N. SPENCER,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, April 30, 1891. 1373-31

MR. W. KAAPA, has this day been appointed Luna to take up surveys on the Government Roads, from Moanalua to Liliha Street, Liliha Street to Haailiannuanu Bridge, Judd Street to Nunanu Street and on the Government lands in Kalihi, Honolulu, Oahu.

C. N. SPENCER,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, April 31, 1890. 1373-31

Hawaiian Gazette

EST. MODUS IN REBUS.

10-PAGE EDITION.

TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1891.

VISITORS to the Volcano can have no better time to see it than now. As represented by those who have lately been there, the small lake in the crater of old Halemauau is steadily increasing in size, and is very active, the liquid lava rising and falling during an hour's time often forty or fifty feet. Visitors can view it from the bank, some three or four hundred feet above, but it was not possible to get very near to the liquid lava. So far as can be judged from the statements of those who have seen it lately, the view is a very fine one, and will well repay a visit.

It was currently reported on Friday that a rakish schooner, supposed to be the opium smuggler, was seen during the forenoon, hovering around Coco Head. If so, the object of those on board was either to communicate with parties on shore or to land more of her cargo, which might easily be done during the night, if no guards were on the watch. If there be confederates on shore here, as there no doubt are, no efforts or expense should be spared to ferret them out and make an arrest. Persons who will deliberately plan to smuggle

and violate the law of the land, should be dealt with the same as with highway robbers or murderers, for it needs only the same inducement to murder or rob as it does to smuggle. If the police and customs officers only do their duty and track these smuggling black-legs, arrests will follow that will surely break up the gang engaged in the bold but unlawful adventure.

The Republic of Brazil appears to be now firmly established under the presidency of Marshal Fonseca. "He acted as provisional chief of state since the revolution of November, 1889, is said to be a man of excellent character and energy, and has done much to promote the development of the resources of Brazil. The articles of the Constitution were fully debated in the Constitutional Assembly. Many amendments were made, and it was adopted by a large majority. It appears to be an excellent document, and gives larger rights to the provinces than they ever heretofore possessed. Brazil has not escaped the danger of revolution, such as has almost wrecked the Argentine Republic and now threatens Chile; but the prospect is favorable for peace, if the government can be contented with moderate and slow progress and does not exhaust its credit by pushing forward doubtful enterprises of public improvement faster than the resources will warrant. It is a matter of great rejoicing to all friends of republican government that the whole of the Western continent is now republican, although Canada still gives a nominal submission to the British Queen."

## LABOR DEMONSTRATIONS.

Last Friday, May 1st, was the day appointed a twelvemonth ago for the great "Universal Labor Demonstration." The idea was originally to hold simultaneous monster meetings of the handworkers throughout the world in every great capital and labor center, when the leaders of the various associations and combinations should speak and the assembled multitudes express their approval or the reverse of the various schemes so put forth with the idea of a speedy realization of the promised "Utopia."

Foremost among the topics is the difficult question of the relationship between labor and capital which, however perplexing to statesman, statist or philanthropist, is easily settled, in theory at least, by any average street or park orator, with the usual nostrums, compounded mostly of paradoxes and impracticabilities, seasoned with a few stale commonplaces and a good deal of strong language.

Another favorite topic is the relationship of the state as such to the payment for and regulation of work and working hours, and the most acute symptom of the last trouble is the "eight hour question."

On this subject there are many differences of opinion amongst the agitators themselves. One party does not desire that individual freedom be interfered with.

Another demands that eight hours a day, or forty-eight hours a week be made compulsorily the maximum working limit by combination amongst the workers themselves but deprecating State interference, while a third demands the passing of laws which shall make it criminal for an employer to engage or a laborer to undertake any work whatever outside that limit, and between and amongst these three groups are scattered opinions of every possible shade.

Of course anarchists and the physical force socialists endeavor to get all the recruits they can from amongst those who attend these meetings, but it is satisfactory to note that their progress is not very marked.

Last year on the first of May after a great deal of trumpet blowing the meetings were held and peaceable citizens put up their shutters, closed their doors and held their breath.

In France, Germany, and Austria the military were kept in readiness for the repression of disorder. In Austria the manufacturing towns were garrisoned, but

with few minor disorders and occasional collisions, there was but little trouble. In Paris, Vienna, and Buda-Pesth there were enormous processions of workmen but little disorder. In London a "monster meeting" in Hyde Park seemed to resolve itself by degrees into a very good-natured and enjoyable day's outing.

In many American cities there were also labor parades, but all passed off tranquilly, though the numbers as well as the orderliness of the great meetings showed the solid strength of the various organizations.

Indeed the very orderliness of great gatherings speaks more in the favor of those concerned than the speeches of their orators or the fireworks of the incendiary class of agitators.

## A WIFE'S RIGHTS.

The decision in the Court of Appeal in England in the case which is best known as the Clitheroe abduction case has excited not a little comment without as well as within the limits of the English law courts.

The history of the case up to the date of the so-called abduction is very simple, although we venture to hope it is also very singular.

A young lady of some considerable property married in 1887 at a registrar's office, and unknown to most her relatives, a gentleman of a suitable age and social position, though it does not appear that he possessed any independent fortune, for on the afternoon of the wedding day the bridegroom sailed for Australia (the bride does not appear to have made any objection) to try "to better his fortune." For a year Mr. Jackson and his wife corresponded affectionately, but towards the end of 1888 the lady's letters began to grow cool, and on the gentleman's return from the Colonies she refused to see him.

As there had been no quarrel or even cause of complaint alleged by either party to this time, the aggrieved husband concluded that his wife's relatives were influencing her for the sake of controlling her property. He then sought and obtained an order from the High Court for "restitution of conjugal rights," but the lady refused to obey it and went to live with her sister at Clitheroe a small town in Lancashire where the lady's property seems to have been situated. It was here, on leaving the parish church one Sunday morning that the lady was suddenly seized in the presence of her husband and of several of her own relatives, forced into a carriage and driven off to a house, her husband accompanying the party, belonging to the husband's uncle and where he himself was living. The party entered the house which was immediately closed and barricaded, and entrance refused to the lady's solicitor or her relatives.

After some days the principals in the abduction surrendered to a charge of common assault and were taken in a carriage to the police court.

After some fencing in the law courts, application was made for writ of Habeas Corpus, which was refused by two Lords Justices on the ground that the order for restitution had been by the husband legally obtained, but on appeal their decision was reversed by the Lord Chancellor and two other Judges, who, having together privately interrogated the lady, announced that "in refusing to go to her husband's house, and in continuance to her resistance therein she was acting entirely of her own free will," and that she was not forced or induced by any one else to refuse to continue in her husband's house; and added the Lord Chancellor, "The law does not entitle a man to keep his wife in confinement."

On this the Times remarks: "We have not a word to say against it. But if this be so \* \* \* is it not flagrant injustice that he should be in future compelled to regard himself as her husband, more or less responsible for her debts; she bearing his name, and he bearing the burden of her claims upon him. Freedom is a very fine thing, but let it not be one-sided \* \* \* he ought in common justice to be free to have nothing more to do with her, and to marry again."

## For Sick Headache

Use Horford's Acid Phosphate.  
Dr. M. W. GHAZ, Cave Spring, Ga., says: "I have used it with perfect success in habitual sick headache."

## THE ALLEGED MURDER.

Proceedings taken before Hon. S. L. Austin, Circuit Judge, sitting as committing magistrate at Honolulu on Friday and Saturday, April 17 and 18, 1891.

Henry Silva, charged with the murder of Kalamihine (k), at Kukuiaele, Hamakua, Hawaii, on the night of Sunday, January 25, 1891.

G. Wilder, Deputy Marshal, assisted by Z. Paakiki, for the Crown; Hon. J. K. Kanuamano for the defendant.

After hearing the charge read, defendant pleaded not guilty. Whereupon the prosecution called

Dr. H. Toki—Was called to see Kalamihine on Monday morning; was told of a fall from a horse, man was insensible, had a cut on the back of the head about three-quarters of an inch long, in to the bone, shape of new moon; did not think man would live, gave him some medicine to revive him; saw his back was scratched and scarred from the shoulders down to the hips, the same as though he had been dragged on the ground; cause of death was concussion of the brain, result of a blow on the back of the head from some hard substance; may have been caused by falling from a horse and striking a stone, believed so at the time; when his head received the blow, he became instantly insensible, remaining so till his death four days after.

Dr. C. B. Greenfield—Saw body after death; examined body carefully, found no bones broken, saw cut on back of head, was cut to the bone; saw bruises and abrasions up and down on back from shoulders to the hips, was discolored—a post mortem discoloration; a trifling scratch was in front of the body on one of the shoulders; judging from what I was told of the symptoms, death was caused by concussion of the brain, the result of the wound on the back of the head, followed by compression of the brain from blood in the cavity of the skull. The wound was caused by some hard substance coming in contact with the head; the first effect would be immediate unconsciousness.

A number of other witnesses were called, who testified to the following: That Kalamihine about dusk on Sunday afternoon, January 25, '91, went to the house of Pouli, a native, occupying a room in one of J. M. Horner & Son's laborers' quarters; that he was slightly intoxicated at the time, that with five or six others they drank some more liquor, after finishing the liquor all the rest left the room, except Pouli and Kalamihine, that Kalamihine went out on the veranda, that William Horner arrived at that moment and asked Pouli, who he was, that Pouli replied "a relation of mine;" that Horner asked Kalamihine what he was doing there, that he received no answer; that Horner ordered him "to get out of there," at the same time hitting Kalamihine with his cane, that Kalamihine went out, that Horner followed Kalamihine and struck him again with the cane; that Kalamihine caught Horner by the coat breast, that they struggled till Pouli came and took Kalamihine away, Horner going to the gate on the Government road. That quite a crowd had gathered in the road at the gate; that Kalamihine presently came up to where the crowd was; that Kane called out to have him arrested for drunkenness; that defendant forthwith arrested Kalamihine and threw him down; that Kalamihine and Kalamihine laid him down, while defendant went to the China store and got a new rope; that Kalamihine tied his hands behind his back; that Horner ordered defendant to take him to the lock-up in Waipio; that defendant started with Kalamihine for Waipio; that they were seen at the Kekumano bridge (the Kukuiaele stream) walking arm in arm, both talking "haole;" that they went out of sight over the bridge beyond the village; that they returned in a quarter of an hour; that near the bridge Kalamihine fell into a small ditch; that defendant remonstrated with him, telling him "not to fall, by-and-by you will be hurt, and I will be blamed;" that defendant called Kalamihine to come and assist him in getting Kalamihine out of the ditch; that after Kalamihine was lying face down in a mud hole in the road below the Japs' quarters; that defendant was jumping from one side to the other of the mud hole, pulling and jerking on the rope with which Kalamihine's hands were tied; that Kalamihine's undershirt was around his neck, his body was naked; that defendant held him by the undershirt; that defendant was swearing; that Jones over 200 feet away heard a voice, which he took to be defendant's, say, "You won't go, hey; well, I'll make you, you son of a —"

That defendant got Kalamihine out of the mud hole and laid him in a dry spot; that Pouli asked to have him put on a horse; that defendant sent word to Horner that Kalamihine could not go to Waipio; that Horner came there; that two horses were brought, one for defendant; the other was Kalamihine's own horse; that Pouli asked to have his hands untied; that they were untied; that Kalamihine stood up alone; that he seemed to be weak; that he was very drunk; could not see any hurts on his body as he was covered with mud; that his horse was brought; that Kalamihine lifted his right foot and put it in the stirrup unaided; that Pouli helped him up into the saddle; that the saddle had a wood stirrup on the right side, and a rope with a loop did for a stirrup on the left side; that Kalamihine asked for the reins; that he swayed in the saddle; that he leaned forward; that his horse started to run; that defendant did not help to put Kalamihine in the saddle, that defendant had mounted his horse, when the other horse started to run, that defendant followed immediately after; that Kalamihine was lying on the ground and defendant was holding his head; that there was blood on the back of his head and on his back; supposed that he had fallen from his horse; did not see defendant strike him; was hurt by the fall; was laid under a cart near by and remained till next morning.

Cross examination—Saw no quarrel or fighting between Kalamihine and defendant; did not see him fall from the horse; when put on the horse he was very drunk; horse started at full speed; believe that he was hurt from the fall from the horse.

Prosecution rests.

Counsel for defendant moved for a discharge on the ground insufficient evidence to commit, which motion was overruled.

Witnesses for the defense testified: That defendant was a special constable holding a commission from the sheriff, and had been for two years or more past and was still in the service; that at the time when Kalamihine started on his horse, defendant was some distance behind, about a hundred feet between

them; that Kalamihine was the first to get to the place of the fall; that defendant was holding Kalamihine's horse; that Kalamihine was lying on his back with his left foot fast in the rope stirrup; that Kalamihine held the horse, while defendant cut the rope stirrup and freed the foot; that defendant raised his head from the ground, that defendant could not have overtaken Kalamihine in the short distance from the start to the fall; that he had no wounds until after the fall from the horse; did not think he was seriously hurt supposed he was dead drunk."

After argument from counsel Court took case under consideration and on Monday morning, gave judgment discharging the defendant.

## Supreme Court—April Term.

FRIDAY, May 1.

BEFORE BICKERTON, J.  
A. J. Campbell vs. P. G. Camarinos. Covenant. Trial was commenced Wednesday morning, continued on Thursday. Jury returned a verdict for defendant same evening.

Rebecca Kalua Larsen vs. William Larsen. Divorce. On trial. Rosa for plaintiff.

SATURDAY, May 2.

BEFORE BICKERTON, J.  
The divorce sued for by the wife of Mr. Larsen was granted.

The Court adjourned at 12 o'clock noon for the term.

AT CHAMBERS.

BEFORE DOLE, J.

In re guardianship of Arthur B. Fitzsimmons. Petition for allowance of account and discharge. The accounts are approved and the guardian ordered to be discharged. Carter for petitioner.

## LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining "Uncalled For" in the General Post Office, Honolulu, April 30, 1891.

Anid, J. (3)	Anderson, O. P. (2)
Allen, W. H.	Andrews, F. M.
Anid, Mrs. CL (2)	Anderson, R. B. (2)
Bradley, C. B.	Bokolt, Joh.
Bennett, F.	Blackburn & Co.
Box, Mrs.	Baker, H. P.
Barnhardt, W. O.	Barnes, F. W.
Braun, Jos.	Barnes, C. J.
Backhaus, Christian	Berget, Hiram
Bailey, H. S. (2)	Bitrosinisin, Mr.
Black, F. M.	Bryant, H.
Baker, C.	Berget, I.
Bader, E.	Bennett, Master R.
Billenberg, E. A.	
Collins, Jas. (6)	Cowl, Mrs. Jas.
Civilston, Mrs.	Campbell, W. R.
Christianson, S. M.	Cook, Mrs. C. R. (2)
Clements, Geo. A.	Caldwell, J. A.
Clemens, J. C.	Cassell, Chas.
Carnett, Wm.	Concomveva, Alex.
Cox, Thos.	
Dalton, R. (2)	Dorathy, Miss Ada
Davis, J.	Dame, S.
Drew, Louis	Doris, J. W.
De Graves, J. (2)	Douglass, Dick
Dooche, Thos.	De Fries, J.
Douglass, Daniel	Dunn, Clarence W. (13)
Eversons, Mrs. E.	Erickson, Mrs. G.
Edison, Cyrus	Estes, Wm. E.
Ellis, R. B.	Eklund, N.
Evanson, O.	
Fasel, A. J.	Fisher, Mrs. H. D. (2)
Elyan, James F.	Ferguson, Chas.
Gronlund, J.	Grimm, Aug.
Graham, Aug.	Groddman, Gillies
Graham, W. H.	Gudme, Jack
Gamble, Mrs. E. W.	Geodes, Mr.
Gray, M. A.	Geison, Miss C.
Gilchrist, Geo.	Gusman, L.
Gill, R. W.	Giepert, August
Heine, Mrs. W.	Holck, Miss M.
Heye, H.	Holck, Oscar
Heuck, F. C.	Husken, T.
Hervey, Frank	Herring, C. A.
Hall, John W. (2)	Houghtaling, Geo. (19)
Hall, Mrs. Manie	Hagenson, H.
Hugo, Miss E.	Hogan, John
Hulsen, Pet.	Holmes, Geo.
Jakobson, E. Co.	Johnson, B.
Johnson & Co.	Johnson, T.
Jansen, O.	Johnson, Fred
Juda, Leon	
Kennedy, A.	Kerr, Wm.
Kennedy, J.	Kavanagh, Geo. J.
Kinsey, Capt. Chas.	
Lawrence, Wm.	Laird, John
Lindsey, Wm.	Loftus, Mr.
Larsen, E.	Laughton, Jos.
Leonard, Chas.	Lehman, Wm.
Lowstad, Carl	Lowess, R. T.
Mauer, Gustav (3)	Milosevich, Nicols
McDonnell, J. A.	Morgan, C. H.
McCarthy, Michael	Mills, John
McDonald, Capt. J. L.	Munn, Albert H.
McDonald, John D.	Mastko, O.
Macy, Geo. W.	Manuel, Miss O.
McFarland, Mrs. C. E.	McDonald, P. (2)
Mitchell, James W.	Murphy, Miss M.
Minzes, L. F.	Morton, E. H.
Muhlman, Otto	Mace, Jim
Meyers, H. C.	Morsall, T. L.
Miller, C.	Mortison, Hans
McKune, Wm.	
Muller, J. R.	
Nelles, W.	Northrup, Frank
Nilsen, Andreas	
Orcia, Y.	Occidental Hotel
Owens, Martin	Quina, Mrs. J.
Piriz, John (2)	Palmer, Chas. (2)
Perry, J. (2)	Phillips, Jacob
Poole, Th.	Purser, Mrs.
Pirer, Mr. (Hide dealer)	Panglman, V.
Porter, John J.	Painter, F.
Port, John	Peterson, C. J.
Pouison, Otto	Fuller, Wm.
Rogers, Lizzie	
Roberts, Chas. J.	Richards, C. P.
Robinson, Harry	Rawson, Miss A.
Rieners, H.	Richard, T. A.
Rupprecht, F. (2)	Robinson, John
Sharrett, W. F. (2)	Robinson, Geo.
Storma, Chas.	Shepherd, Mrs.
Scott, M. F.	"Mate"
Smith, T. E. (2)	Seavie, W. H.
Smith, Anthon &	